



Brigham Young University

# The Universe

Call in news tips to 378-3630; other calls 378-2957

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*Takes reins Aug. 1*

By VAL HALE  
Universe Staff Writer

Dr. Jeffrey R. Holland was chosen last Friday by Church officials to succeed Dallin H. Oaks as the ninth president of BYU.

President Spencer W. Kimball, chairman of the University's Board of Trustees, made the appointment only 48 hours after Oaks made public his release as head of BYU. Holland, who has been serving as the Church Commissioner of Education, will assume the president's role Aug. 1, 1980.

The announcement came as a surprise to Holland, who had been serving as a liaison between the search committee and the Commissioner's Office in charge of compiling resumes and file folders of men and women he thought would be considered for the office.

"I did not know they (the search committee) were discussing me," Holland said. "I had supposed that

because my name had not come up any time in my hearing that I was not being considered. So it was a surprise to me."

Holland refuted earlier claims that he had been chairman of the search committee which had been appointed to choose the next president. The committee was headed by Elder Gordon B. Hinckley and included several other General Authorities.

Holland, 39, who has been Oaks' supervisor over the past four years, has high praise for Oaks' handling of the university's affairs. He admitted, however, that "change is inevitable."

"I've worked very closely with President Oaks in terms of the programs he's pursued," Holland said. "I think I'll probably wait and listen and talk to the faculty and learn as much as I can and then we'll continue to pursue many of the same things that President Oaks has pursued. I think some of those things of our own will emerge as we go down the road administratively."

Many people expected to see the next president have a legal background in order to handle the unique problems BYU faces with regard to government regulations and intervention. In spite of his lack of legal experience, Holland said he will continue in Oaks' tradition of fighting for the First Amendment rights of the church-owned university.

"I think we'll continue to try to make the best possible case and,

maybe, the most public voice we can have for the rights and the contribution and the place of not only private education per se but, in this case, church-related private education," he said.

The same legal staff that successfully aided President Oaks in court battles with Title IX and, more recently, the Internal Revenue Service, is available for Holland's use in future legal conflicts.

Financing a university with an enrollment of more than 26,000 students is another challenge that will face the new president. BYU receives most of its financial aid from the LDS Church but, as the demand on Church funds has grown, more emphasis has been placed on fund-raising programs at the university. Holland said he will continue to pursue efforts to raise money from sources other than the Church but declined to say whether or not the university would be able to become financially independent from the church.

Having been Commissioner of Education, Holland was technically Oaks' boss but he did not consider the new position a drop in rank.

"I'm flattered that the leaders of the Church would place that kind of confidence in me," he said. "Dallin Oaks has never had a better friend or more devoted admirer and to be asked to be honored in his honor and a humbling thing."

Holland has become well acquainted with BYU over the past years, having received both his bachelor's and master's degrees from the university. He was serving as dean of religious instruction at BYU before his appointment as commissioner of education.

Since the appointment was made by General Authorities, and because the university is run by the LDS Church, Holland said his new position will not only be a professional—it will also be a church calling.

"This obviously has to be considered a professional career opportunity," Holland said. "I'm hired and I'm fired and I'm paid, so it has to be seen as a professional assignment."

"But, by the very nature of the church for which I work and the education system under whose direction I work, I think it would be foolish and inappropriate to suggest that it does not have some spiritual sensitivity and special responsibility for religious-related church-related Latter-day Saint related assignments," he said.

Oaks was released last Wednesday at his own request after church officials accepted his recommendation that the university's president be replaced every nine or ten years. He will pursue scholarly research and writing in the fields of church-state relationships and related matters. He will also continue teaching in the J. Reuben Clark Law School.



Universe photo by John Taylor

Mrs. Jeffrey R. Holland smile as Holland's appointment as BYU president was announced to the public at a press conference Fri-

## Holland brings wide experience appointment as Y president

KEN MANSFIELD  
Universe Staff Writer

the appointment of Jeffrey R. as president, BYU gains an administrator with extensive university, church and national experience.

certain this presidency will bring the kind of challenges that as well as joyful moments will give us cause to be appreciative and humble and said. "I felt much the y in being asked to succeed well at the time there was a in the commissioners' office, he had a lot of opportunity to do."

d, a St. George native, did his degree studies at Dixie and where he received his bachelors English in 1965 with highest in 1966 he received a masters

degree with distinction from BYU and was designated an E.S. Hinkley Scholar.

Holland received his doctorate in field of American Studies from Yale University in 1973 and was elected a Yale University Fellow.

Holland currently serves as commissioner of the LDS Church Educational System which affects more than 750,000 students and includes the church's colleges, universities, seminaries and institutes of religion.

The world-wide system encompasses 60 countries and involves classes taught in nearly 20 languages.

His emphasis on academic excellence is apparent in a recent speech to an Inter-Housing Council banquet.

"The issue is not the amount of talents but the effort," Holland said.

"We do not take enough time to think, to ponder, to desire and to believe. There is a way of thinking, an attitude, that doesn't go with running from class to class."

Prior to his appointment as commissioner of education, Holland served as Dean of Religious Instruction at BYU. Ellis T. Rasmussen, the man who took over as dean when Holland left, expressed his approval of Holland's appointment as BYU's new president.

He was all delighted. We've always had a close relationship with him when he was dean," Rasmussen said. "Now to have him back in the president's post is pleasing to us."

I am totally confident in his capacity for the job and look forward to a renewed association."

See HOLLAND page 2

## Cars, bodies discovered under wrecked bridge in Florida

ETERSBURG, Fla. (AP) —

crews on Monday found three sunken cars, including two with people inside, in the tons of mud and debris from the Sunshine bridge collapse.

Her bodies floated up on a each and one was found bobbing the surface of Tampa Bay, the total known dead at 30.

eight sunken vehicles have since a phosphate freighter the bridge Friday morning, down a towering 1,400-foot

rough County Sheriff's office they still had no idea how many remained trapped in the

twisted metal and chunks of concrete on the bottom of the bay.

"Two of the cars we found today hadn't been seen before but we suspected they were down there," said Sheriff's Maj. Cal Henderson. "We don't know yet how many vehicles are still down there."

Authorities now have raised or sighted a Greyhound bus which carried 23 persons, six cars and a pickup truck.

One of the cars, an El Camino, was tagged with a buoy by divers Saturday but they have been unable to locate it.

Two of the bodies found Monday were in automobiles hoisted onto a barge. One car was so badly mangled

workmen had to cut the top off to free the body inside. The third car, a Volkswagen, was brought up empty.

Two bodies, both missing since the accident, were found along a public beach more than a mile from the bridge. The body of another victim, a man in his late 50s, was found floating near a buoy in the channel. None was immediately identified.

Meanwhile, a three-member Coast Guard Marine Board of Inquiry selected a date for Tuesday with the National Transportation Safety Board to investigate the accident.

A section of the bridge as high as a 15-story building dropped into the water when the Summit Venture, a 60-foot freighter, hit a piling during a squall.

The Liberian-registered freighter, her bow still draped with bent steel girders, lay in the water, its sail anchored offshore near Muller Key. The freighter has a 35-member Chinese crew under the command of H.C. Liu of Hong Kong.

President Ezra Taft Benson was admitted to the LDS Hospital Monday at 2:45 p.m.

According to Church spokesman Jerry Cahill, Benson was working at his desk at home when he experienced a temporary blackout and momentary blurriness. He lay down on his sofa to rest. As a precaution, his wife called his doctor, Dr. Ernest L. Wilkinson. Paramedics were sent to his house and they took him to the hospital where he was given a reassuring neurological examination by the admitting physician, Dr. Charles Rich.

Dr. Rich and Wilkinson decided to admit President Benson for observation.

President Benson is in good condition," said Dr. Charles Rich.

"He's in good spirits," said spokesman Don LeFevre. "He's wondering why everybody's making such a fuss over him."

The incident happened approximately at 2 p.m. "He will be in overnight for observation and after that it is uncertain," said Rich.

President Benson has been a member of the Council of the Twelve for more than 10 years. He was named an apostle Oct. 7, 1943, at the age of

44. He was sustained as president of the Council Dec. 30, 1973.

President Benson was born Aug. 4, 1899 in Whitney, Idaho. He earned a degree in civil engineering from Iowa State College, later undertaking graduate study at the University of California.

He helped organize the Idaho Cooperative Council and was its first secretary.

He served as executive secretary of the National Council of Farmers Cooperatives and during World War II he was on a four-man agricultural advisory committee to U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In 1952, he was appointed to the cabinet of President Dwight D. Eisenhower as Secretary of Agriculture; he returned to full-time church work in 1961.

Before becoming an apostle, President Benson was a member of the British Isles. He was president of the European Mission immediately following World War II and in 1963 was again called to preside over that mission from headquarters in Berlin, Germany.

He and his wife, Flora Smith Amussen Benson, have six children.

A BYU coed breaks out an umbrella to shield herself from rainy weather. Weather Service officials say unsettled weather may continue throughout the week.

It is not clear when those seats will be filled. But the constitution provides that the legislature can convene as soon as two-thirds of the 270 seats are filled.

The Parliament was originally to have been composed of 270 members.

But run-off elections in 23 districts were postponed because of unsettled conditions or charges of irregularities in the first round of voting March 14.

Observers believe Bani-Sadr's appointment would strengthen his political position, particularly if the choice had Khomeini's backing.

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## News Spotlight

Compiled from The Associated Press

### Theater owner wants R movies

SPANISH FORK, Utah — Theater owner Kelly Carr says he can't get by when only 15 people come to see family-oriented films on Friday nights, so he wants to begin showing R-rated films.

"It's a matter of making a living," Carr says. "I who run the Angel Theater about a year ago. Carr said it was to do with 'The Rose,' starring Bette Midler, beginning Thursday.

But the city attorney and citizens groups are lining up to oppose his plans. City Attorney Richard Taylor wrote Carr a letter.

"I think I'm accurate when I say that a vast majority of our citizens would prefer that R-rated movies do not surface here. I will not tell you the reason. I think you already know them," the letter said.

Mayor Brent D. Hansen said Carr has been cooperative and has tried to make enough money by showing G- and PG-rated films, but has not had enough attendance.

Carr said his average attendance on Friday nights has been 15, and that only two children watched a Saturday matinee recently.

Hansen suggested community and church leaders make an effort to support the films Carr has been showing. He said such an endeavor worked several years ago.

### Muskie to call for firm sanctions

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie's first overseas assignment, beginning Tuesday, is to urge the West European allies to stand firm on sanctions against Iran.

Some of the Europeans are considering exemptions to the decision taken by the Common Market to ban all imports of Iranian oil except food and medicine by next Saturday.

State Department spokesman Thomas Reston acknowledged Monday that "some problems remain to be worked out" by the allies on the sanctions question.

But he said the United States still expects them to adopt the package of sanctions they tentatively approved last month.

### Anderson bids for Utah ballot

SALT LAKE CITY — Rep. John B. Anderson, R-Ill., appears certain to be on the Utah ballot as an independent candidate for president, Doug Foxley, deputy secretary of state, said Monday.

Supporters filed petitions bearing 693 signatures last Friday, and filed more petitions Monday, bringing the total to about 2,000, Foxley said.

Three hundred signatures of registered voters were needed by the end of business Monday.

Foxley said the signatures had not yet been certified, but it seemed certain enough would be declared valid for Anderson to be on the ballot.

### Passy named Chief Justice

## Judges chosen by ASBYU

By NANCY HENDERSON  
University Staff Writer

Five ASBYU Supreme Court judges and two ASBYU Court of Appeals judges were temporarily ratified during the ASBYU Executive Council meeting Thursday afternoon.

The Supreme Court

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judges appointed were Lee Passey, temporary Chief Justice; George H. Naegle, James Van Leishout and Mark Francis as temporary Supreme Court judges for spring and summer terms.

The Commons Court judges, whose appointment has last for two years, are Bill Hoke, Senior Judge, and Dan Portwood. According to ASBYU by-laws, the Commons Court judges will be permanently ratified after two weeks after sufficient review by the Council.

A small debate started during the meeting when

Both Passey and Naegle agreed their differences of opinion would not hurt the court but in fact help.

"You have to have controversy in a court system. That's the only way you're going to hear all the viewpoints," Passey said.

ASBYU President Jeff Duke said he knew about the contention between Passey and Naegle when he recommended them for the judiciary.

"I think they would be so open about it," Duke said. He asked Naegle specifically to be recommended as a Supreme Court judge because "you can't have

"Mr. Passey has his bias, but I have mine," Naegle said. "No one is unbiased."

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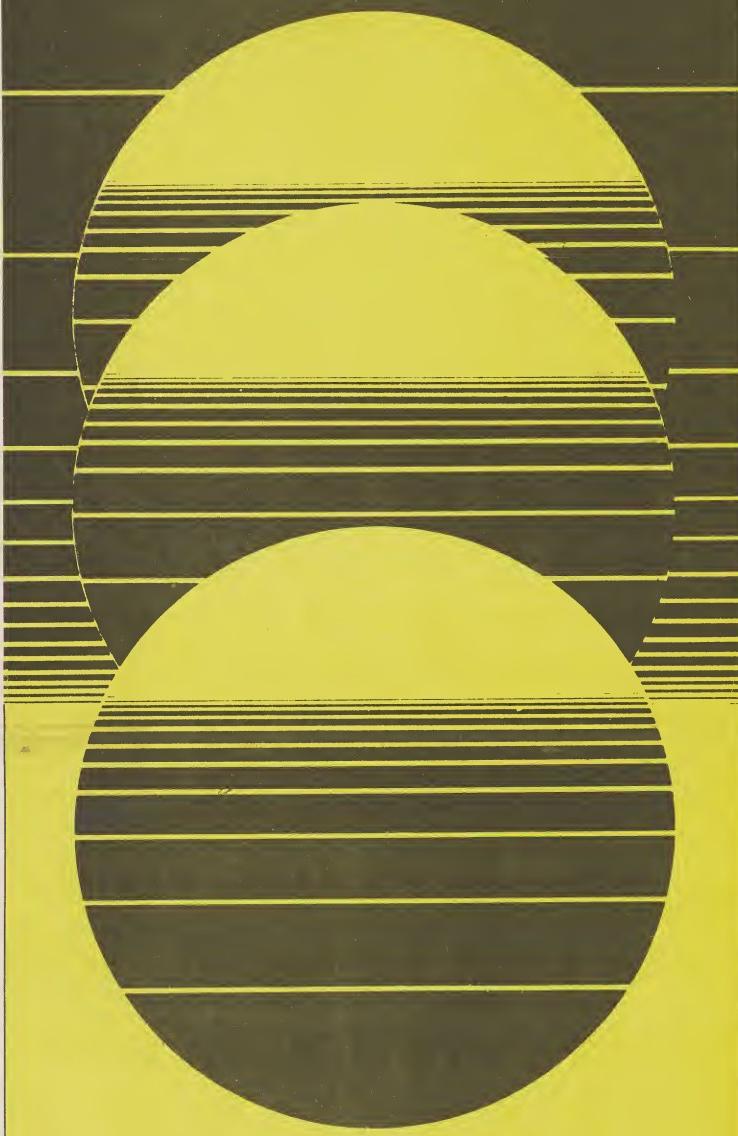
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# Entertainment

The Universe Tuesday, May 13, 1980 5

## Campus Calendar

Theater  
They Shall Be Gathered,"  
nightly, Valley Center

"Alamah," 8 p.m. nightly,  
Memorial Theater.

Films  
"Japanese - 7 and 9  
May 15-16, Jesse Knight  
Hall." 7, 8, 9 p.m. May 15-16.

"Dust," 6:30 and 9 p.m.  
Varsity Theater.

Art

Art Conservation Exhibit,

Gallery, HFAC.

Secured Art Gallery, HFAC.

Conservation Exhibit,

Art Gallery Lobby.

Color West, fourth floor.

Johansen Drawing Ex-

fourth floor, HFAC.

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Music

Opera Company, "The

Seville," 8 p.m. May 15,

21, Capitol Theater, SLC.

Symphony, 7:30 p.m. Sun-

ay 18, Symphony Hall SLC.

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work (AP) - Is "Death of a

a completely false picture

religion, customs and tradi-

saudi Arabia," as that coun-

try's culture is the film

and thoughtful explora-

the Arab dilemma," as its

are maintaining?

TV will broadcast the two

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at 8 p.m.

right to answer those ques-

to the viewer showed

a "Princess" last night

on pressure from the State

and one of the film's

writers, the Mobil Corp

consequence already is clear;

a "Princess" has affected

Arabia's relations with foreign

countries like no previous tele-

sition. Saudi Arabia expelled

ambassador after the film

cast in England on April 10.

TV will rebroadcast the two

Friday night at 7 and again

at 8 p.m.

## 'Redeemer' performed in Tabernacle

By CHARLES CRANNEY  
University Staff Writer

"The Redeemer, A Sacred Service of Music" was presented Sunday evening by the Mormon Tabernacle Choir with the Utah Symphony, as part of the sesquicentennial celebration of the LDS Church. Dr. Robert Cundick, a former BYU professor and current Tabernacle choir director, was the conductor for this sacred service in 1977 and the text was chosen by Dr. Ralph Woodward, director of choral music at BYU. The work was first performed at BYU in 1978 by the A cappella and Oratorio Choirs, accompanied by the BYU Philharmonic Orchestra.

It is difficult to review this musical worship service, since each person experiences it differently, depending on preparation and mood. My purpose is to focus specifically on the musical elements, rather than the value of the worship service.

Prior to the actual performance of "The Redeemer," the congregation sang from their seats. All the art of the singing was to prepare the people for the sacred service, it was a laborious "prelude." The prelude of "The Redeemer" is a beautiful sonnet and needs to stand without the crunch of congregational singing.

This piece was originally written for two choirs, but was later reduced to six soloists. Conductor Gerald Ottley modified Sunday's performance to exclude one choir and two or three soloists. This modification was detrimental to the entire piece.

At one moment, soprano soloist JoAnn Ottley, wife of the conductor, was singing "I Am the Mother of Jesus." Soon after, Mrs. Ottley sang the words of a thundering angel. Something in the sanctity of Mary's words was lost by this transformation. These two inappropriately combined parts require two very different types of voices. Mrs. Ottley's high range had a beautiful tenderness on soft notes but her thundering notes were lacking.

Dr. Clayton Robison, artistic director of the BYU Music Theater, sang with his usual brilliance throughout the performance. On only one occasion, he should have been replaced by another soloist. A different soloist with a higher range would have handled this particular number better. The rest of Robison's performance was flawless and he seemed to experience what he was singing. No doubt, he is one of the finest baritones in the area.

The part of Christ was sung by Robert Peterson, a widely acclaimed baritone, who has sung operas on Broadway. He has a beautiful sound in



Gerald Ottley conducts the Mormon Tabernacle Choir in Sunday's performance of "The Redeemer."

his lower register and performed well with the exception of stumbling on a couple of words and scratching the bottom of the pitch once or twice. Even though he sang well, at times he seemed to lack intensity and commitment.

The choir improved throughout the performance. At the beginning, the women had difficulty keeping their consonants together, unison of tone was not always there, and some of the strays high notes. The members were also glued to their music a little too much. By the end of the performance however, the choir was performing very well and with great intensity.

The Utah Symphony seemed tired of the piece, having gone through three rehearsals. With the exception of an oboe that came in one measure early, the orchestra's performance was without error. The orchestral score is

not very challenging for professionals and, for this reason, another group such as the Mormon Youth Symphony could have done the work just as well and, perhaps, with more intensity. This would have saved the thousands of dollars spent on the Utah Symphony.

In general, the performance was done well. The audience disturbed the mood of the piece by leaving directly after the postlude. This desire effect was not achieved in the performance Sunday evening. Perhaps it is because the choir and orchestra did not "live" with this sacred service of music as did the BYU choirs and orchestra.

Minnesota colleges, including the University of Minnesota, Anoka Ramsey Community College in Coon Rapids and Mankato State College in Mankato.

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The dances "Jaberwock" and "Slip Slidin'" were audience favorites everywhere. In Marshalltown, a reviewer called the group "wonderful and exciting."

In summing up the trip, company member Jerry Hatch said, "It is the most productive tour I have ever been on. It surpassed all of our expectations. We all

worked as a unit with a total sharing of our love of dance."

## Dancers' Company returns from Midwest

ANDERSON  
Staff Writer

performed and taught at universities, colleges and local schools throughout Minnesota and Iowa.

The company also took part in the St. Paul Education week. The St. Paul concert, attended by more than 400 area Latter-day Saints, left a

lasting impression on all who attended. According to Dr. D. H. Hart, choreographer for the "Dancers' Company," "After our final show in St. Paul, no one wanted to leave. The audience just sat, attending in the emotion of the moment."

In addition to the St. Paul residency, the group taught workshops and performed at several

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# MX: colossal and controversial



Protesters gather outside the Utah Symphony Hall in Salt Lake City before a nationally broadcast hearing on MX. MX has received a great deal of opposition with polls showing a

majority of Utah residents against its deployment in the Great Basin area.

Univ photo by John Taylor

## MX: key to defense?

By 1988 the Air Force hopes to deploy what many have called "the biggest project ever in the history of the United States," the MX (missile experimental). Gov. Scott Matheson has referred to MX as "the most important public policy decision in Utah's history." The following is the first of a two-part series looking at what the MX is, what people think of it and how it will affect Utah. The following editorials and reporters worked on this project: Steve Oveson, Wendy Oveson, Kim Kaatman, Jerry Painter, Deana Lloyd, Phil Burke and Joy Ross.

If the Defense Department builds a land-based missile system, the Utah-Nevada Great Basin will definitely receive its share.

Whether it is the "linear track" mode, race track, vertical silos, horizontal silos, or some other means of deployment, Utah seems unavoidably destined to have nuclear missiles deployed in its desert.

Recent international events and prevailing views of Soviet Union nuclear missile power have prompted the Pentagon to push for a land-based missile build-up. The MX is designed to be a mobile missile built up in the Utah-Nevada Great Basin, with a remote chance of deployment in New Mexico or Texas. The Department of Defense has made it plain that choices other than the Great Basin area take a "distant second."

U.S. policy is that America is to accept a Soviet first strike, and then fire retaliatory weapons; U.S. leaders must be sure enough American missiles would survive a Soviet attack to deliver damage.

If the Soviets destroy the United States, then the United States will destroy the Soviets. Survival of U.S. missiles is imperative if the Soviets are to be deterred from attacking.

Some Congressmen, proposing less expensive measures of deterring the Soviets, favor connecting U.S. missiles to a computer system to launch-warning; then firing missiles when it is detected that the Soviets have launched theirs. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, reflecting policy, says he doesn't want a computer to start World War III.

The Defense Department (DOD) fears the USSR's big new intercontinental missiles. Air Force Gen. Kelly Burke says by 1982 or 1983 the USSR will have the power to destroy all U.S. land missiles, Minuteman, with a fraction of hydrogen bombs. To insure the survival of American land-based missiles to deter the USSR, the Pentagon is developing a "multiple projectile" system. The DOD's plan is to build 200 missiles and hide them among 4,600 steel concrete shelters in the desert. The missiles will be between 23 shelters, like a shell game, so preventing the Soviets from knowing exactly where the missiles are. If the Soviets attacked, they theoretically need 4,600 bombs to destroy MX.

Besides the shelters, MX will require about 10 miles of new road, two Air Force bases, support and administrative facilities. The Air Force estimates cost would amount to about \$50 billion, taking into account.

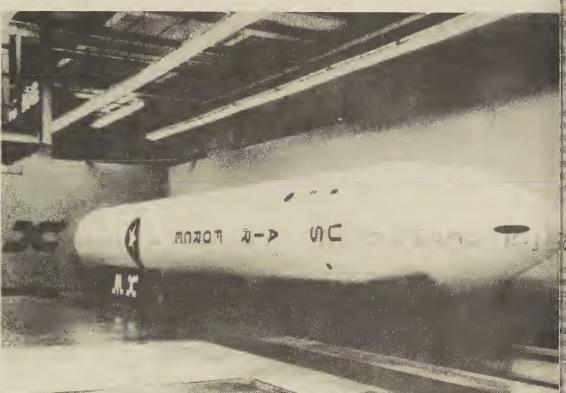
MX will pack a powerful punch — carry warheads per missile. The current Minuteman carries only three. Each warhead is set to separate target in the Soviet Union. The missile is also about twice as accurate as Minuteman, officials say. Published estimates put the a warhead at 300 feet.

This accuracy means MX could be used to Russian missile silos better than any other weapon.

Current projections say MX will be 92 inches in diameter and 71 feet long. It will weigh 10,000 pounds and be about twice the size of Minuteman.

Two of MX's four stages are being developed by Utah corporations, Thiokol Corp. in Brigham City and Hercules, Inc. in Manti.

As the missile travels to its potential target, the first three stages will fall back into the atmosphere. The fourth stage includes a computer which at the area, recognizes the surroundings and warheads to predetermined targets.



A full scale MX mock-up of what the Air Force hopes to deploy in the Great Basin area by 1989. Missile carries a 10 warhead payload and is about twice as accurate as the older Minuteman missiles.

## Politicians hold back concerning MX but most express some agreement

By KIM KAATMAN  
Assistant News Editor

The MX missile question puts Utah politicians between a rock and a hard place.

They have to weigh the wishes of their constituents with the nation's needs for defense, then take a stand.

Considering a news poll recently conducted by the Deseret News showing most Utahns and Nevadans don't want the missile system in their areas, many Utah politicians are hesitant to speak up.

Following are summaries of Utah politicians viewpoints:

Sen. Jake Garn, R-Utah holds a key position in the Senate Appropriations Committee as well as the MX development goes.

Garn was an early supporter of the missile system. A campaigner for national defense, Garn believes the MX missile is critical to the nation's defense.

He did express reservations about the racetrack basing mode, however.

Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah commenting on the recent decision to abandon the racetrack deployment method, said "In the hearing on the MX, it was disclosed by Dr. William Perry, undersecretary of Defense for research and development, that the racetrack concept for deployment of the missile is in fact dead.

"The Air Force has now proposed a linear system. This will help the land problem, for now the entire MX system will only need about 35 valleys, as opposed to 50 in the racetrack."

Hatch has said that great growth will come out of the proposed MX area with or without the MX missile system.

## Pros, cons of proposed missiles compared in simulated debate

Since the announcement of the MX system, several pros and cons have emerged.

Some viewpoints espouse a strong national defense but oppose the MX plan. Others oppose all forms of missile build-up, as does President Carter's administration, favor MX as it is planned for the Great Basin. The following is a list of many of the points cited by various viewpoints.

Involved in the opposition by Utah and Nevada residents of the MX system is an overall distrust of the Defense Department and Air Force. That distrust comes from incidents like the Hill Field race and Dugway, where areas once open to the public have now been completely cordoned off. Two things bothering many residents are the above ground nuclear testing and the poisoning of sheep in the southern Utah and Nevada areas. Both incidents still affect area residents.

Pros:

— The MX would deter a Russian attack.

— It would be prudent to bolster American forces before the Soviet threat increases, defense officials say.

— The Defense Department says MX can head off a limited nuclear war with the Soviets.

— Besides being strong, America should appear strong. The MX would strengthen America's appearance.

— The MX sends a message to the Soviets: America is serious about defending its people.

— While two U.S. bombs in its shelter, it would take two Soviet bombs aimed at each of the shelters to knock out the MX system.

— MX has a limited and buildup of land-based missiles since the SALT agreement; therefore, the U.S. should have a similar buildup.

— The system is durable — MX

would survive a Soviet attack.

— It would benefit the area economically, providing more jobs. Developing the desert areas can help discover minerals and water deposits.

— The MX system is expandable. In event of a Soviet build-up the system could be increased.

— The MX system is accurate.

— The system would make Utah and Nevada one of the first targets in the event of an attack from the Soviets.

— The implementation of the system would accelerate the arms race.

— The vulnerability of the Minuteman missile force has been overestimated.

— The Soviets would have difficulty making an accurate attack on land-based missiles since their bombs would have to go over the polar caps. Polar gravity differences would affect the accuracy of the missiles. The present land-based system, Minuteman, isn't under as great a threat.

— The MX is designed with a SALT agreement in mind; it doesn't look like SALT II will be ratified.

— By threatening the Soviet missile system, we are giving them the incentive to build more missiles — we would provoke them to attack first in a crisis.

— Russians might be provoked to build a similar version of MX.

— Installation of the system would have a negative impact on the socio-economic system of the area. Instead of benefiting the state economy, it would have a negative impact on the economy.

— The system is likely to be outdated by the time it is ready to be implemented.

— Utah and Nevada residents question placing the system only in Utah and Nevada rather than spreading it out over West Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

## MX necessary, ROTC say

By ROBERT BARNEY  
University Staff Writer

Although BYU ROTC instructors agree with scrapping the MX racetrack system, they feel that the MX missile itself is necessary for national defense.

According to Maj. Robert Houghton, "Our defense system needs something besides submarines, Air Force bombers (cruise missiles) and a land-based missile. Our current missiles, the Minutemen, are outdated and although they have been updated frequently, they are far behind the Soviets in design," he said.

Air Force Capt. Charles Bateman, BYU ROTC's "resident expert" on the MX, explained the need for the MX as

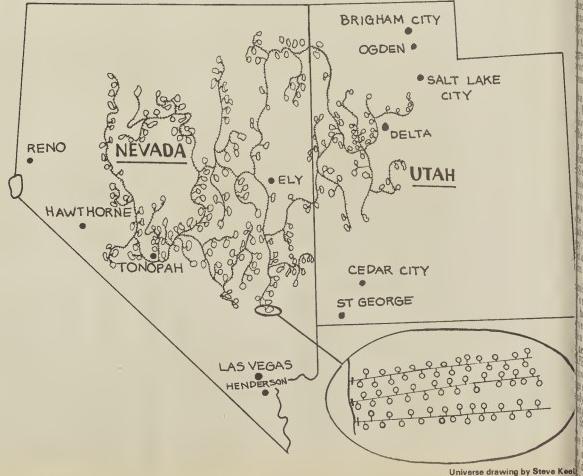
a land-based missile as opposed to submarine-based.

"There are several benefits to a land-based system," Bateman said, "including accuracy and cost. To aim accurately at what you are shooting at, you must be able to determine where you are shooting from in relation to your target."

A submarine, traveling at 30 or 40 knots per hour, can make a mistake in calculating its position. An error of two or three degrees can be magnified immensely over the space of several thousand miles," he said.

Cost is another major factor pointing toward a land-based system.

"The cost of modifying our current



The proposed MX missile sites in the Great Basin area is equal to the combined area of five eastern seaboard states: Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut. To build the project will require 10,000 miles of road, twice the amount of concrete used in the Hoover dam, 1.6 million tons of steel, 86 million tons of gravel and 5.6 million tons of sand.



Univ photo by John Taylor  
Protesters listen to speakers at an anti-MX rally. Those against the project to, among other things, the ecological draw-backs the project will bring. Those in favor of the plan say it will help deter a Soviet missile attack.

## Study may save Barbizon plant

By BILL HICKMAN

University Staff Writer

A comprehensive study of the Provo Barbizon manufacturing plant, including the possibility of community or worker ownership, will be conducted by a nine-member task force that will include four BYU personnel in an effort to minimize the negative impact of its projected June 30 closure.

The Provo City Commission and Western Interstate Commission of Higher Education are organizing a team of 13 western schools that fund seniors and graduate students in civic economic development projects, each provided \$1,150 to establish an internship to study solutions to the Barbizon closure.

Gordon Rands, a graduate student in organizational behavior received a 12-week internship to develop a program in which the employees both own and manage the plant.

The task force will consist of a four-phase study. It is composed of Werner Wiesbrock, a BYU organizational behavior professor, three BYU graduate students in organizational behavior, Rands; Cindy Lindsey, from Los Alamos, New Mexico; and Jay Stoddard from Provo; three officers from the International Ladies Garment Worker's Union; and Gordon Gehrberg, a redevelopment specialist with Provo City.

The task force is in the process of educating itself on the various options available to the plant.

"Traditionally the plant just closes and the workers find other jobs," Rands said. "But we plan to study the feasibility of worker or community ownership and management."

"Often times factories are closed not because the organization is losing money, but because it's not making enough profit for incorporation," he added.

Limbird said, "In some cases employee-owned companies can live on a lesser profit margin than nationally-owned companies."

Provost Mayor James Ferguson said he was excited about the project and hopes a strategy can be developed through the Barbizon case to keep businesses and industries in Provo that might experience similar problems.

The employees of the Barbizon plant are concerned about their future and job security. Some of them have found other jobs, but the majority will be without an impact study on the what will happen to the employees will also be part of the project," he said.

Other phases of the study will include setting up a management guideline process, such as how the board of directors should be chosen and how stock should be sold, Limbird.

"Employee ownership is not a common thing," Limbird said. "But it has worked well in many cases back East." It is too early to tell whether or not it will work here," he said.

Provost city is funding half of Rands' internship while WIECHE is funding the rest. Provo City hopes through working with Barbizon to develop a strategy to keep other businesses and industries in Provo that might experience similar problems.

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## Y to excavate pyramid

The announcement of a joint pyramid excavation involving BYU and University of California at Berkeley came as the highlight of a series of lectures given Thursday and Friday by Dr. Leonard Lesko on ancient Egyptian religion.

BYU and Berkeley hope to excavate a pyramid at Seilah, Egypt, in December 1980 or January 1981.

"We are now being sought to support the excavation," said Dr. C. Wilford Griggs, BYU associate professor of Ancient Scripture. "We anticipate taking a few students from each of the universities."

According to Griggs, the pyramid is estimated to be from the Third Dynasty in the Old Kingdom.

"We expect to find remains of the mortuary temple and the causeways leading to the pyramid and other burial and funerary artifacts perhaps including funerary texts," Griggs said. "In the cemetery we expect to find sarcophagi and papryi texts. A sarcophagus is a casket, but we would never know that."

Lesko's lectures on "Religion of the Pyramid Age" and "Some New Thoughts on Ancient Egyptian Religion" gave an introduction to this announcement. Lesko shared information concerning Egyptian burial customs, mythology and gods.

As indicated by the elaborate pyramids in ancient Egypt, the afterlife was important to the Egyptians.

"That the afterlife was similar to this earthly life was widely accepted," Lesko said. Pyramids were filled with

provisions for the journey of the deceased into the next life. Within the pyramids were sarcophagi, guidebooks for the dead were included.

"A guidebook," Lesko said, "describes the paradise the deceased anticipates. It also describes the various demons he will encounter in his journey and whose names he is supposed to know."

Such texts are among those hoped to be found in the planned excavation. Mythology was important to the ancient Egyptians as well.

"Egyptian mythology," Lesko said, "included and satisfied almost everybody. Most political, economic, and social problems were worked out in terms of mythology. Problems and discrepancies were solved with new myth."

Although ancient Egypt was basically a polytheistic culture through most of its history, they were close to monotheism, Lesko said. "Early in the old time they had a belief in 'Re' as the supreme god." Lesko said, "They spoke of one god in their religion."

Kings were revered as divine in many cases, and the ordinary man also had some claim of divinity.

"Some or all who were alive were believed to be divine or some all who died became divine," Lesko said. "Most gods were thought to have lived on earth at some time."

Lesko encouraged students to pursue egyptology. "There is a lot of raw data and we need people to work on it who are educated in this area."

## Ancient rights aired

By LINDA L. PALMER  
University Staff Writer

Women of ancient Egypt were highly respected citizens who did not suffer from sex discrimination, Barbara Lesko said Thursday in an illustrated lecture entitled "The Remarkable Women of Ancient Egypt."

The ancient Egyptians did not discriminate against women, she said, "but gave them many opportunities as respected and equal citizens enjoying equal rights under the law. Surely this was one of the greatest aspects of ancient Egypt."

Both royal and common women were given rights. Women of ancient Egypt enjoyed money, status and respect.

"Queens of Egypt had wealth as well as prestige," Mrs. Lesko said. "This included large acreage, vast servants and men stewards and scribes."

Many royal women led armies to battle as shown in ancient artwork. Weapons of war and military medals like those held by military leaders have also been found in the tombs of royal women.

A letter written by a common woman in 1150 B.C. indicates common women also had legal respect. "For the sake of her son, she had the intention of leaving the inheritance she had received from her father and first husband to all of her eight children — they had not all been faithful in taking care of her."

A woman could dispose of her wealth as she chose," Mrs. Lesko explained. "There was no discrimination according to sex. Brothers and sisters shared equally."

Because a woman was seen as equal under the law, she "could dispose of her property as she saw fit," Mrs. Lesko said. "Ancient Egyptian women

were completely independent legal personalities, equal under the law with a freeborn man. She could adopt children, sue, free slaves, and serve on juries — all on her own."

Women were also employed as merchants, professional mourners, caretakers of tombs, scribes, doctors, factory workers and in the textile and pottery industries. In addition,

"they could own, administer, and distribute property, thereby earning money through real estate," Mrs. Lesko added.

Since a woman was seen as equal to a freeborn man, her pay matched his.

"Women were paid equally for the same work regardless of gender," she said. "An attitude of respect for women's intelligence was shown in an ancient saying, 'An eloquent speech is more rare than the ancient green stone but may be found with maids at the grindstone.'

Women were also considered equal before God.

"A woman could expect a happy after life without the intercession of her husband," Mrs. Lesko explained. "Some queens were even defined and worshipped during their lives. Royal lines were also traced through women. A man had to be married to a pure-blooded princess to be king."

Almost every woman had a religious title shown on her tomb. Egyptians were very religious and women and men were treated equally in death.

Women also served in temple choirs, entered the priesthood and served as priestesses to the temple. This equality, however, does not exist today. With the death of Cleopatra, this deteriorated. Today Egypt is an Islamic nation.

With all of her activities, Miss Johnson continues to teach her studies, including four hours of daily piano practice. After graduating in about three years she plans to teach piano lessons, either privately or in a school.

After four more slow days, Miss Johnson releases the ball. On an errant throw she distractingly stomps back for her second attempt. But she walks back casually after a direct throw down the center of the lane, anxious to be informed of the results.

"When I throw a gutter ball, I know it immediately," she explained. "I can feel my arm twist or my body move wrong."

Even though she is a beginning bowler, her gutter balls don't come frequently.

"She added the class a warm-up," said Sue Larson, Tammy's instructor.

"At this point she is bowling about the class average," he added.

On Miss Johnson's down the alley, classmate Tammy Lamm will usually be the one to tell her what she has scored.

On the last ball, when Miss Johnson's ball curved right into the pocket, but lacking a little speed left one pin standing.

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## Cuban MiG pilots error in sinking Bahamian boat

NASSAU, Bahamas (AP) — The Cuban government said Monday that its MiG pilots who sank a Bahamian patrol boat, killing four crewmen, mistook the vessel for a "pirate ship." Bahamian Prime Minister Lyndon O. Pindling termed the statement a "coverup" but said he would accept it as an apology.

A high-level Cuban delegation, led by Fidel Castro's brother, Raul, the armed forces minister, arrived in Nassau Monday for discussions about the incident.

The delegation, which also included Cuban Foreign Affairs Vice Minister Calegario Torres and Cuban U.N. Ambassador Raul Rouril, were scheduled to meet with officials of the Bahamas Ministry of External Affairs.

A spokesman for Bahamas' National Security Council said the government would protest the attack "in the strongest possible terms" and suggested Nassau might take the issue to the United Nations.

Great Britain, meanwhile, joined in denouncing Cuba for what it called an irresponsible action. The Foreign Office also announced that a Royal Navy frigate, the Eskimo, is in the area.

## Deportation rally held at Weber

By JERRY PAINTER  
University Asst. Editor

"I hope it rains tomorrow," said Howard Noel, a Weber State media relations spokesman, prior to the Iranian deportation rally at Weber State's soccer field.

"It's not an event we'd like to see happen," Noel said. Planned by Edward F. Devlin II, a freshman from Layton, the rally started Friday at noon.

Weber State Iranian students said they were going to stay away.

"We're here to support anti-American Iranian students on campus openly supporting the hostage situation," Devlin said, raising his voice before some 200 students gathered on the swampy-wet soccer field.

"They don't have a right to down grade the United States," he said. A TV reporter and cameraman pushed through the crowd until they stood just in front of Devlin.

"Are you saying Iranians don't have a right to protest?" a reporter asked.

"Yeah, they shouldn't," Devlin began, but stumbled with his words as the TV camera zoomed in for a closer look.

A tall student wearing a cowboy hat, several feet from the action, helped the struggling Devlin, shouting "We're spending our money to train them to attack America."

"That's right. We shouldn't have to pay our tax money to educate people holding Americans hostage," Devlin said triumphantly. A few subdued claps and "Yeah, you tell 'em" echoed through the crowd.

Devlin was asked if this was to be a "Jim Jones Kool-aid rally," as his promotion pamphlets called it. Devlin said that was "just a joke."

"This is totally unorganized," a Weber State professor said as he watched from the cut-sirts of the crowd. One student looking on from the perimeter turned to his friend saying, "Let me get you in a headlock so we can report 'violence at the campus rally.'"

By now microphones crowded around Devlin in the center of the crowd.

"What bothers me is the attitude of the Iranian students," Devlin said. "I'm gonna go around to my neighborhood and get people to sign my petition to get them all deported."

"Do you think it is wise to deport every Iranian? What about those who've applied for citizenship?" A reporter asked.

"Well, ah, I think . . ." Devlin stared at the tape recorder a few inches from his jaw.

"Let's have a blank deportation of all Iranians," yelled someone from the crowd.

"No you can't do that," said the student wearing the cowboy hat. "There are some who keep their mouth shut."

About 50 yards from the scene, two Weber State sheriff's police officers about what they were seeing. "I think I'd rather have stayed home and watch my petunias grow," a officer said. The other officer smiled and said it would "probably be more exciting than this."

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## Utah Constitution 'poorly written'

By DAVE KUHNS  
University Staff Writer

Utah's Constitution is "poorly written" and full of "loopholes," said a member of the Utah Constitutional Revision Commission during a meeting held Friday in the Orem City Center.

The meeting was held to discuss with local government officials four proposed revisions and amendments to Utah's Constitution that will appear on the November ballot.

The amendments deal with compensation for legislators, improvement of the prison work release program, and the present executive and tax articles. The Commission has been meeting since 1969 to discuss and revise various parts of Utah's Constitution. Ray Hixson, a citizen member of the board and chairman of Bonneville Associates, said, "The Utah Constitution is poorly written and has a lot of loopholes. These revisions we've haggled out would help close some of them."

One of two proposed amendments will increase the compensation of legislators from \$25 to \$40 per day during a session.

"So many people think we're voting ourselves a pay raise. Actually, we're only trying to make sure that everyone can serve in the Legislature, not only the rich people," said Rep. G. LaMont Richards, R-SLC.

Committee member Ed Mayne, president of Utah State AFL-CIO, said, "A man working in an oil refinery wanted to run for the legislature but decided not to when he found out he would lose almost \$800 a month in pay. My fear is that without this revision we're only going to have self-sufficient people in the Legislature and forget about the common man."

Sen. Karl Snow, R-Provo and professor of Public Management at BYU, said he is in favor of the proposed tax revision.

"The revision will allow a tax reduction on homes, similar to the Homestead section we now have, but it will give the Legislature more discretion than in the past," Snow said. "They'll be able to debate more on property taxes."

The revision will also allow property owned by a city to be taxed if outside of the city's geographic boundaries, Snow said. "An example is the Utah Power and Light power plant in Emery County. It is situated outside the boundaries of the county."

Under current law, that part would be non-taxable, which means Emery County would lose important revenue. This article would provide for the reimbursement of Emery County by Provo," Snow said.

The Executive Article revision would allow the Legislature to call a special veto session. At present, only the Governor may call special sessions.

"As a result, many bills we pass are vetoed by the Governor after we go home," said Darrel Renstrom, R-Walterboro. "Gov. Romney thought it was a good strategy to do that because there was no way for the legislature to override his veto. This amendment would give us a constitutional check we don't have now," he said.

The final amendment will allow firms to contract prison labor outside the prison grounds. The present practice allows prisoners to work only on projects directly connected to the state. According to the Commission, "The main purpose of rehabilitation programs has been well established as an effective part of modern correction programs."

The amendment would also allow women prisoners to be employed in underground mines, the Commission said.

"All this revision does is update the Constitution to conform with modern practices," said Commission Director Martha Dyner.

## Civil engineering names chairman

By DARRELL MARTIN  
University Staff Writer

The civil engineering department has selected a new chairman. Dr. Henry (Hank) N. Christiansen will become department chairman for the next three years.

"I am looking forward to the challenge," Christiansen said. In the next three years, four senior members of our staff will be retiring. It will be difficult to find adequate replacements with their breadth of experience."

When asked how he planned his new appointment, Christiansen said, "A funny thing happens when people who are not familiar with BYU ask for the movie. They say, 'Can we get the movie by you?'

The computer graphics software system has been developed as a result of Christiansen's sponsored research at the University of Utah and BYU. It has been distributed to over 300 organizations in 20 nations on 5 continents. He has participated in its in-

travels have included giving lectures and workshops on the use of the "Movie, BYU" software system. The software system consists of computer programs which are designed to graphically display characters on a screen. These graphics have been put into motion pictures.

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stallation at the University of Utah, BYU, Ford Motor Company, and Exxon Research and Engineering Company to name a few.

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## From State Prison

## Inmates to clean highway

The Utah Department of Transportation has signed an agreement with the Utah Division of Corrections to use minimum security prisoners from the State Prison facility in Hilltop in Salt Lake and Utah County, a UDOT spokesman said Friday.

"The initial cost of the program will be \$25,000," said C.V. Anderson, assistant director of transportation. He expects that amount to keep the program going for five months.

"The program is just an experiment for right now, but if it works out, we will continue it," Anderson said. "Right now we only have ten inmates working, but we hope to use as many as we can. It not only helps us to cut costs, but it gives the prisoners something to do. They tend to get bored at the prison."

Anderson said the inmates are being used mainly to clean up the highways by picking up trash along the roads.

He said it was very unlike prisoners would escape because there will be two guards, and the prisoners being used are from the minimum security facility.

"The program will probably be abandoned if anyone escapes," he said. "Right now it looks good; a lot of work is being done, and we haven't had any problems with the prisoners."

Anderson claims that using prisoners, more work is accomplished for less money.

"We can maintain more roads longer using the inmates than we could by only using our staff," Anderson said.

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